NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

[Price $2 per Annum.—$1 in Advance.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1812. [VOL. L.—NO. 2598.]

New Periodical Work.

JUST published at Cambridge (Mas.) and this day received by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

No. 1—Of the GENERAL REPOSITORY and REVIEW—*to be continued quarterly.*

CONTENTS.

Theological Department.—Defence of liberal Christianity.—Controversy between Dr. Priestley, Dr. Horsley, &c.—Life of Semler—Important question examined.—Accuracy and fidelity of Grisbach.

Literary Department.—Moore's Anacreon.—Extracts from Madame de Stael.—Analecta.—Poetry.

Review.—Dr. Kollock's Sermons.—Abbott's Statement.—Wentworth and Oliver, on Comets.—Self Control, a Novel.—Intelligence.—Quarterly list of new publications.

The price to subscribers is $3 per annum, $2 50 to be paid on the delivery of the first number.

☞ The above work has gentlemen of the first talents engaged in its support; and from the evidence afforded by the first number, there can be no hesitation in saying, that it will become a great acquisition to the literature of our country.

Newport, Jan. 15.

NEWPORT FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

AT a meeting of the Female Benevolent Society, held 1st month 6th, 1812, the following members were appointed to their respective offices for the year ensuing.

Hannah Patten, President.
Mary Donnelly, Treasurer.
Elizabeth S. Earl, Secretary.

Floride Calhoun, Frances Robinson, Ann Mann, Rebecca Coggeshall, Mary Chase, Sarah Shearman, Mary V Hammett, Elizabeth Fowler, Phæbe Carpenter, Sarah Dillen, Sarah Brown, Mary-Ann Fowler, Directresses.

The following summary will shew the receipts and expenditures of the Institution, for the year 1811.

Expended for provisions,	$53 54	Received for Charity sermon,	28 08
For wood,	32 62	Presented by J. B. 1 pair shoes,	00 00
Shoes and mending,	29 13	Cash, by a friend,	50
For clothing,	41 51	do. do.	52
For refreshments,	1 00	do. do.	52
Thread, needles, and cotton,	2 92	Fees of arbitration, presented the Institution.	6 00
In the hands of the President, for contingent expenses,	6 00	Cash, by a friend,	3 00
Tuition for thirty children,	136 26	Collected on subscription,	15 56
	302 98	Am't. rec'd.	189 15
Bal. in Trea.	65 15	Bal. per last report,	178 98
	$368 13		$368 13

By the above statement it will appear that the expenditures have exceeded the receipts for the year. It is therefore thought expedient to fix a price upon the labour of the children which has hitherto been performed gratis.—Subscribers are therefore notified that all work done at the school in future will be charged in proportion to the following rates:—men's shirts made and marked, 16 cents; children's do. 12 cents; cambric neck handkerchiefs, 6 cents; pair of sheets, 10 cents; other work in proportion—a schedule of which may be seen at the school.

E. S. EARL, *Secretary.*

Newport, 1st mo. 6th, 1812.

RHODES & CAHOONE,

Have for Sale,

2,200 bushels CADIZ SALT.

Newport, August 24.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

On the most reasonable terms.

THE House No. 5, in Church-street, with the Lot on which it stands. Apply to J. FRASER.

☞ MR. FRASER intending to remove from Newport early the ensuing Spring, with sincere gratitude thanks its inhabitants at large for the liberal support he has received in the line of his profession, which will never by him be forgotten.

If any may wish for instructions in the higher branches of education before his departure, they are requested to apply immediately.

Newport, Dec. 26.

Researches in Asia.

Just Received, and for Sale, at
ROUSMANIERE & BARBER'S
Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

THE second edition, (price only 75 Cents) of CHRISTIAN RESEARCHES IN ASIA: with Notices of the Translation of the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages.—By the Rev. CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN, D. D. Author of Star in the East, Memoir, &c.—To which is added, the Rev. MELVILLE HORNE'S Sermon, Preached in London, June 4, 1811.

New and Valuable Works.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

HAVE also just received many New and Valuable WORKS, among which are the following:—

PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAYS, by DUGALD STEWART, Esq. F. R. S. Emeritus Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.—1 vol. 8vo.

Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain.—Containing researches relative to the Geography of Mexico, the extent of its surface and its political division into Intendancies, the physical aspect of the country, the population, the state of agriculture and manufacturing and commercial industry, the canals projected between the South sea and Atlantic Ocean, the Crown Revenues, the quantity of the precious metals which have flowed from Mexico into Europe and Asia, since the discovery of the new continent, and the military defence of New Spain.—By ALEXANDER DE HUMBOLDT, with Physical sections and Maps.—Translated from the original French by John Black.—2 vols. 8vo.

The Philosophy of Rhetoric.—By GEORGE CAMPBELL, D. D. F. R. S Edinburgh, Principal of the Marischal College, Aberdeen; a new edition, with the Author's last additions and corrections.—1 vol 6vo.

Practical Piety; or, the influence of the Religion of the Heart on the conduct of the life.—By HANNAH MORE. Two Volumes in One, price only 75 cents.

Metrical Tales and other Poems, by ROBERT SOUTHEY.

Liber Facetiarum, being a collection of curious and interesting Anecdotes. First American edition.

January 18, 1812.

John M. Mansfield,

Has just received, and offers for Sale,

A LARGE Assortment of Ladies Morocco walking SHOES, of an excellent quality, with and without heels; one trunk gentlemen's New-York made morocco pumps, and ladies kid Slippers.—*Also,* A complete assortment of ladies morocco slippers and ties, wholesale and retail, as low as can be purchased at any shoe-store in the United States.—On hand, a general supply of men's, women's, misses and children's shoes, of all descriptions.—Also, New-York manufactured calf skins and neats leather, yellow roan and binding skins, boot legs and tops, shoe ties, boot cord and tassels.—Also for sale, 11 hhds. of Prime Tobacco.

Newport, Jan. 17.

For Charleston,

THE Ship FISHER AMES, FREDERICK WINSLOW, Master, will sail in a few days.—For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board at Stevens's Wharf, or to

BOWEN, ENNIS & Co.

Newport, Jan. 18.

TO LET AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1812, at XI A. M. on the premises, if fair weather, if not the first fair day after, for the term of One Year from the 25th of March next.

ABOUT 100 Acres of excellent Land, and two-thirds of the Dwelling-House, and out buildings, with a privilege of sea manure; it being part of that well-known and excellent Farm of the late Col. *John Gardiner,* deceased, situated in Boston Neck. For further particulars, apply to

GEORGE IRISH.

Middletown, Dec. 20.

30,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE ! ! !

GRAND

Union College Lottery, No. 3.

WILL commence Drawing in New-York on the 28th April next.—Nearly as many Prizes as Blanks.—Look at the celebrated Scheme.

1	Prize of	$30,000
1	do.	25,000
1	do.	20,000
1	do.	10,000
1	do.	5,000
3	do.	2,000
7	do.	1,000
20	do.	500
30	do.	300
50	do.	200
100	do.	50

Besides a large number 10, 20, &c.

The demand for Tickets in the above excellent lottery is very great throughout the United States.

Tickets and parts in this Lottery, may be obtained by Orders left with

J. C. SHAW,

At his Truly Fortunate Lottery Office No. 18, Thames-street, where have lately been sold,

One	Prize of	$15,000
1	do.	5,000
3	do.	200
5	do.	100

Besides a large number of 50, 20, &c.—so that it has now become common for people to say,

"*If a Ticket we buy, and wish for the Gold,*
"*Let's all go to SHAW's, where the Prizes are sold.*"

Present price of Tickets, viz:—Whole $8 50—Halves 4 62—Quarters 2 25—but will soon rise.

Prize Tickets taken in payment, and Cash given as soon as due on all Tickets obtained by the agency of J. C. SHAW.

A complete assortment of Stationary as usual, very cheap.

Exchange & Lottery Office, January 17, 1812.

Book, Hat & Stationary Store.

George Wanton,

Offers for Sale,

SEVERAL Hundred volumes second-hand Books, as History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Novels, Plays, Poems, &c. not much injured—all of which will be sold for ONE-HALF the original price.

One set Dr. Rees' New Cyclopedia, at 1 dollar per number less than the present price.

Just received, many new Plays, and other publications; uniform editions of Scott's Poems, British Spy, &c.

Also, an additional supply of School-books of every kind in use, which will be sold by the dozen or single, on the lowest terms, among which are Webster's and Murray's Spelling-books, Alden's 1st, 2d and 3 vols.; Walker's Dictionaries, Daboll's Arithmetic, Morse's Geography, American Preceptor, Murray's grammar, introduction, reader and sequel; history of New-England, school bibles, testaments Dwight's Geography, &c.

Also received, best foolscap No. 1 & 2 Writing Paper, by ream or quire, letter paper of various kinds, dutch quills, wafers, sealing wax and music paper.

Likewise received, a few more grocer Bickerstaff's Rhode-Island, Farmer's and Clergyman's Almanacks; family Bibles with and without plates; blank Account books; Rhode-Island Clerk's Magazine, containing various forms of writings; common, merry andrew, best eagle and Henry 8th playing Cards.

THE HAT STORE is furnished with an assortment of gentlemen's best superfine Beaver HATS, fashionable in shape and of the best quality.

Several Thousand rolls Paper Hangings and Borders: an extensive assortment for rooms and window curtains.

Read's and other collections of Sacred Music, for singing Societies.

Newport, Jan 17.

TO LET,

THAT large and convenient Store No. 134, Thames-street, lately occupied by Messrs *Lopez & Fairman.*—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, August 24.

William Engs & Son

No. 170, Thames-street,

NOTWITHSTANDING the scarcity of Hardware Goods, have recently replenished their stock, and have for sale as heretofore, an excellent assortment, which includes as usual, Nails, sheet Lead, sheet Iron, cast Iron Stoves, &c. &c.—*Also,* Swedes Iron in flat and square bars.

Newport, Nov. 22.

Cheap Goods.

S. & J. F. Townsend,

At their Stores, No's. 157 & 173 Thames-street, sign of the Eagle.

OFFER for sale a handsome assortment of English and India Goods, just replenished from the latest importations, which they are determined to sell at the lowest possible prices.

Also, A general assortment of American manufactured Goods, of the first quality, which cannot fail to please the purchaser.

Newport, Nov. 9.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Has just received and for sale at No. 11 Long-Wharf.

200 bushels Corn.
500 do. coarse American Salt.
500 do. fine Liverpool Do.
30 Hhds. first quality Molasses.
300 quintals Codfish.
4 hhds. 3d proof West-India Rum.
4 do New-England Do.
4 boxes brown Sugar.
10 do. Doolittle's Soap.
200 bushels Barley
20 bbls. superfine Flour.
200 wt. Hogs Lard.
2000 wt. Cheese of the first quality.
4 pipes Gin.
10 boxes Chocolate.

Also, stone, iron and earthern ware of all descriptions, with a large assortment of Lumber, viz boards, clapboards, laths, timber, &c.

The above articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

Newport, Jan. 8.

FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES.

J. MUNRO,

OFFERS for sale, on very reasonable terms, for cash, or approved paper, at the old stand of *J. Munro & Co.* No. 116, Thames-street:—Hhds. windward island Rum; 20 pipes country Gin; 18 chests hyson, 15 do. hyson skin, 20 do. souchong and bohea Teas; 110 bags and 7 bbls. coffee; 20 boxes chocolate, No. 1, 2, and 3; 50 do. Doolittle's soap; 2 ceroons Spanish flotant Indigo; 2 boxes New-Orleans do.; 15 bags pepper; 10 do. pimento; 200 wt. nutmegs and cloves; 200 do. best cassia; 5 boxes mustard; 15 sacks corks; pots maccabau, kegs rappee, & bladder snuff; paper tobacco; starch; &c.—*Also,* A few crates assorted re-packed earthern ware; 3 boxes tumblers; 3 do. wine glasses.

Newport, Dec. 20.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE House and Shop, No. 162 Thames-street, lately occupied by *Walter Cornell,* with a large store adjoining.—The situation and convenience of this Estate, renders any particulars unnecessary.—For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 27th of 12mo.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE and Lot, No. 41, Thames-street, late Mr. Ellery's, with the Coach-House and other buildings thereon.—For terms, apply to

SAMUEL ELAM

Newport, Sept. 12.

WANTED,

TO Contract with an experienced Mill-wright, to build a Wind-Mill on the Island of Connanicut.

The dimensions may be taken from Mr. E. Read's Mill in Newport, as to the height and size, stones, iron work, boxes, collar for the shaft, running gear, vanes, (or arms) &c.

Said Mill must be built of good oak Timber, joist and boards, wrought nails, and covered with cedar shingles, and the sails of Russia Duck.—All of which must be of good materials, and executed in a workman like manner, and completed by the first of November next Apply to

JOB WATSON

Jamestown, Dec. 4, 1811

Cranston & Shaw,

Have just received from the Mills.

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR, of the most approved inspection, selected particularly for families use, and also a few half barrels, which they will sell at the maket price.

Newport, Nov. 20.

BRANDYWINE PAPER.

J. C. Shaw,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, Sixty Reams Brandywine Paper, consisting of Cap No. 1 & 2, Quarto vellum post and medium Drawing, which with his former stock of various kinds of Paper, makes his assortment as complete as any in this state. All which will be sold as low as can be purchased in Newport.

Newport, Jan 3.

JAMES ROBINSON,

Has for sale,

3 Pipes of old Madeira WINE.

Newport, Nov. 22.

RUSSIA & RAVENS DUCK, &c.

RUSSIA, Ravens and half Duck; bleech'd Sheetings; and Sheetings 9-4 wide.—Also, a few barrels superfine Flour.—For sale by

C. COOK.

Newport, Dec. 6.

HENRY J. HUDSON,

Has for Sale,

RUSSIA DUCK, Ravens Duck, Russia Sheeting, and a quantity of Liverpool Salt.

Newport, Nov, 22.

TO LEASE,

A FARM of 230 Acres, in Middletown, with a valuable privilege of sea manure annexed.—Apply to

THOMAS LYMAN.

Newport, Nov. 14.

NOTICE.

THE Town, in Meeting held the 9th inst. having resolved to erect or purchase a suitable building as an House of Industry, for the accommodation and employment of the Poor, and that such building, if erected, shall be of stone.—Therefore,

PROPOSALS

Will be received by either of the subscribing Committee, (appointed for that purpose) for contracts to furnish 400 Cords of good faced building stones, to be delivered on or before the 1st day of March next, at such place near the present Work-House as the committee shall appoint.—Also, For contracts for building the walls of said House, 72 feet long, 36 broad, 24 high, upon a basement of 8 feet, 4 feet of which is to be above ground. The basement wall to be 2 feet thick. The first story 9 feet high and 18 inches thick.—The 2d story 8 feet high and 15 inches thick.—The third story 7 feet high and one foot thick. There will be 8 doors and 90 windows.

Also, for contracts to furnish, at an agreed price per 1000 feet, Timber, (white pine, free of sap.) Boards, and cedar shingles necessary for the building.—The quantity and dimensions to be given by the Committee, at the time of concluding the contracts.

Also, for Contracts for putting on a hipped roof upon said building, making the doors, and the frames and sashes for 90 windows, 7 by 9 glass; putting up the partitions necessary for 6 rooms on the first floor, and 14 rooms on each of the two upper stories, to be divided by an entry 8 feet wide, through the centre of each upper story—and for the whole inside work necessary for said building, to be done in the plainest manner.

The Proposals may be made for the whole or any part of the above, to be delivered in within one month from this date.

Any variation made in this plan by the Committee appointed to superintend the building, will be taken into consideration at the time of concluding the contracts.

NICHOLAS TAYLOR,
DAVID BUFFUM,
JOHN SLOCUM,
NATHANIEL HAZARD,
JOHN EARL, jun.
SILAS DEAN,
HENRY BULL,
BENJAMIN HAZARD,
} COMMITTEE.

Newport, Sept. 13.

GILES's SPEECH.

The following remarks on this speech, are copied from the Baltimore Federal Republican.

Going ! Going ! Going !—Poor Madison is threatened to be "deserted, in his utmost need."—Giles, the Political Hercules of the Ancient Dominion, the very body, life and soul of democracy, has adopted, not merely the sentiments, but the very language of the federal Journals, in his attack on the Executive.—Ye who have maligned and infamously misrepresented the motives of federalists for censuring "*the unfortunate imbecile spirit and policy*" of administration—for exposing "*the inefficient commercial restrictions, which trifle with the character and interests of the nation*"—for laughing at "*their feeble contrivances for the last three years*" and "*the little miserable policy of resorting to means utterly incompetent to the objects.*"—All ye who have vilified this journal for satyrizing our Terrapin Warriors, read Mr. Giles' Speech, and close your lips in eternal silence.

Mr. Giles has disclosed a fact, proving the accuracy of our speculations, and the absurdity of acting upon the presumption that a war with England was designed, or that any thing else was meant by "armour and attitude" than a "scare-crow" to aid the miserable "*projects*" and "*contrivances*" of our "*Chapters-of-Accident*" politicians. He says, "it was suggested from very high authority, that nothing was necessary to induce Great-Britain to recede from her aggressions, but to convince her that instead of opposing to them inefficient commercial restrictions, they would be resisted with physical force, and that *raising Ten Thousand men would produce this conviction*, WITHOUT INCURRING FURTHER EXPENSE !!"—Read, ye bullies and blustering windy war-spouters—behold yourselves reflected by the faithful mirror held up to you by the late political "God of your Idolatry."—Think ye still that the Jeffersonian family of *contrivers* and *projectors*, can do no wrong ? and mean ye to denounce Giles' speech as a second edition of the continuation of Smith's pamphlet, and accordingly hunt him down with a pack of *reviewers*, as ye did the unfortunate Secretary ? Democracy will shrink from the undertaking, and start back affrighted at the task. Then, in the language of this reformed Senator, who once on the floor of Congress congratulated the nation on the retirement of Washington, "you stand "*self-condemned.*"

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

JANUARY 17, 1811.

Mr. GILES' SPEECH.

The Bill for raising an additional military force being under consideration ; on motion of the hon. Mr. Anderson to strike out the word "*ten*," for the purpose of inserting a smaller number of regiments, Mr. Giles rose, and submitted, *in substance*, the following observations.

MR. GILES said he found himself, in a very unprepared state, called upon to oppose a very unexpected motion. The object of the mover had not been very precisely expressed, but he had mentioned the number of twelve thousand infantry as preferable to twenty thousand, about the number provided for by the bill. Mr. Giles said it was also understood, that a force of ten thousand men of every description would more correspond with the executive views, and fully answer the executive requisition. This, he believed, was the fact, and he should so consider it, in the course of the observations he proposed to make. Notwithstanding this circumstance, however, considering the late occurrences on our western frontiers, and the feelings of the western people so justly excited thereby, &c. he acknowledged that the motion had come from the most unexpected quarter of the union, and from a gentlemen the most unexpected to him of all those who represent the western portion of the United States ; because from the long course of military services honorably rendered by that gentleman during the revolutionary war, he must have become well acquainted with the absolute necessity of a due degree of momentum in military affairs.

Mr. Giles said he did not propose to go into a full exposition of our foreign relations at this time, yet the motion furnished a most extensive scope for observation, because if it should unfortunately succeed, it would essentially derange, as he conceived, the whole views of the committee, who had reported the bill. He would therefore present to the Senate, the most prominent and important considerations, which he presumed had operated on the committee, and had certainly on himself, to induce the recommendation of twenty-five thousand men as the smallest possible quantum of force demanded by the crisis, and to demonstrate the advantages of a force, at least to that extent, over that which seemed to be contemplated by the honorable mover ; and still more over that which is said to exist with the executive present.

In the consideration of this subject it is important to turn our attention to the objects for which a military force is demanded, to enable us the better to apportion the means to the objects intended to be effected. For this purpose he begged the most serious attention of the Senate to the President's message at the commencement of the session.

"I must now add, observes the President, that the period has arrived, which claims from the legislative guardians of the national rights, a system of more ample provisions for maintaining them.—Notwithstanding the scrupulous justice, the protracted moderation, and the multiplied efforts on the part of the United States to substitute for the accumulating dangers to the peace of the two countries, all the mutual advantages of real established friendship and confidence ; we have seen that the British cabinet perseveres, not only in withholding a remedy for other wrongs so long and so loudly calling for it ; but in the execution, brought home to the threshold of our territory, of measures which under existing circumstances, have the character, as well as the effect, of war on our lawful commerce.

"With this evidence of hostile inflexibility, in trampling on rights which no independent nation can relinquish, Congress will feel the duty of putting the United States into an armour, and an attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations.

"I recommend accordingly, that adequate provision be made for filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the regular troops ; for an auxiliary force to be engaged for a more limited term ; for the acceptance of volunteer corps, whose patriotic ardour may court a participation in urgent services ; for detachments, as they may be wanted ; of other portions of the militia, and for such a preparation of the great body as will proportion its usefulness to its intrinsic capacity."

Here we find, in the first place, the most solemn and imperious call upon Congress in the character of the "*legislative guardians* of the national rights, for a system of more ample provisions for maintaining them." The President then very properly and emphatically proceeds to tell us, why he makes this solemn call upon the legislative guardians at this time. He tells us in substance, that notwithstanding "the scrupulous justice, the protracted moderation, and the multiplied efforts on the part of the United States," to induce Great-Britain to recede from her hostile aggressions upon their essential sovereign rights, so far from yielding to these polite and pathetic invitations, she had increased her aggressions, and had adopted measures which under existing circumstances, have the *character*, as well as the *effect*, of *war* on our lawful commerce ;" and that these measures are, in their execution, "brought home to the threshold of our territory."—Could the President have chosen language more emphatic, to shew the imperious character of the call made upon congress to furnish him with adequate physical means to retrieve the honor and redress the wrongs of the nation ? Lest there might be some possible mistake on the part of Congress, he tells us explicitly that the aggressions of Great-Britain have the *character, as well as the effect of war* upon our lawful commerce, and that *this war* is *brought home to the threshold of our territory.*

But Sir, the President does not stop here. He tells us that notwithstanding our protracted moderation, &c. &c. Great-Britain, with hostile inflexibility, perseveres in trampling on essential sovereign rights ; rights at least "which no independent nation can relinquish." Here then, it is evident that the President conceives, that our independence as a nation, is brought into question, and put at hazard. Can any subject present a more awful and imperious call upon Congress to exert and apply the whole energies of the nation, than a question of INDEPENDENCE ?—The plain English of all this communication, he understood to be, that all the inefficient measures, which have been adopted in relation to the belligerents for three years past had not answered the expectations of their projectors ; but instead of the expected recession, had produced on the part of Great-Britain at least, inflexible hostility. This was a very natural result, and one which he had always anticipated, as was well known to this honorable body. But the administration having learnt wisdom by these feeble experiments, had now determined to change its course, and for the purpose of rendering this hostility more flexible, had at length resolved, instead of commercial restrictions to try the effect of physical force. An adequate force is therefore demanded by the executive ; and the adequacy of that force is very properly referred to Congress, where the responsibility is placed by the constitution ; where it ought to rest ; and for one he was willing to take his full share of it. But, sir the President goes on further. After designating the objects, he points out the standard for ascertaining the adequacy of the force demanded for their effectuation. In his official responsible message, he tells us that "congress will feel the duty of putting the United States into an armour, and an attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations." The standard here pointed out for calculating the quantum of force to be supplied is "The Crisis," which which had been previously described in the most solemn, and imposing terms, and "*the national spirit and expectations.*" Whether the committee had reported too great a force for subduing the crisis, he was willing to submit to the verdict of the *national spirit and expectations.*

But it is now said or intimated in substance, that this official responsible standard is only ostensible, and that the true standard for estimating the quantum of force demanded, must be derived from the decrepid state of the treasury, and the financial name of the gentleman at the head of that department.—This subject will require a distinct consideration ; but in the mean time, it is sufficient to say that the committee unanimously refused to be influenced by any considerations, but those resulting from the official responsible communication, and their own reflections upon the state of the nation as disclosed thereby. They unanimously rejected informal inofficial communications.

It will be observed too, in the message, the President, in his more specific recommendations, after designating the kinds of force suited to the occasion, leaves the quantum of each to be judged of, and decided by congress, where the responsibility did and ought to rest ; and he was unwilling, by receding from his constitutional duty, to revert this responsibility upon the executive.

It thus appearing, said Mr. Giles, that the force demanded, was for the purposes of war, if unfortunately we should be driven by Great-Britain to that last resort ; and that although the war would be undertaken upon principles strictly defensive ; yet in its operation, it must necessarily become offensive on our part ; and that congress was to determine exclusively upon the adequacy of the means for conducting it ; he would now proceed to inquire more particularly, 1st, whether the committee had recommended a force more than adequate to the purposes of the war ; and 2d, whether it was within the capacity of the United States to supply the force thus recommended ?

Mr. G. said, that in estimating the quantum of force demanded by the existing crisis, it appeared to him, gentlemen had not given sufficient consideration to the attitude assumed by the United States in relation to the Floridas, to the extension of our southern and western frontiers, to the late hostile acts and threatenings in that quarter ; nor to the importance of Orleans ; its exposed position and defenceless situation.—These circumstances, however, entered deeply into the consideration of the committee, and induced it to conclude that the whole military establishment now authorized by law, if completed would not be more than sufficient, perhaps insufficient, to answer the necessary objects of the government in the scenes just described ; it was therefore intended that the whole of that force should be left free to act therein according to circumstances, and that the additional force now recommended should act exclusively in the northern and eastern portion of the union. That force no gentlemen will pretend can be too great for our objects in that quarter in the event of war, unaided by the existing establishment.—Hence it was a matter of great surprize to him, that the western gentlemen should wish to diminish the number of men now proposed to be raised ; because he believed, that every man deducted from the proposed force, would take one from the force intended by the committee to protect our southern and western frontiers. These gentlemen, he presumed, must be better judges than himself how many of these men they can generously spare from their own protection but for his part he thought there was not one to spare from these objects, and the committee were willing to give the whole of them that destination.

With respect to the protection of Orleans, he knew it was the expectation of the late administration, that in the event of war, Great-Britain would possess herself of that city ; and it was not their intention to incur the expence of being constantly prepared to repel the first incursions of the enemy : he did not know the intention of the present administration in that respect, but presumed it was acting on the same policy. In case the British should take possession of Orleans, the western people must necessarily be called on to drive them out, and he doubted very much whether it would be either a very acceptable occupation, or a very easy task. He had always disapproved of this policy, and in the event of war, he thought it wise, not only to be prepared for defence at all points, but to give the first blow. He believed, in the end, it would be found, not only the wisest, but the most economical policy, both in blood and treasure.

Having presented to the senate the objects to which the existing military establishment ought to be assigned, according to the views of the committee, he would proceed to inquire, whether the additional force recommended, would be more than competent to the objects to which it must necessarily be assigned, and which ought unquestionably to be effected by it. In case of war, an event he deprecated as much as any gentleman present, the new army would have to man your fortifications on the sea board from Norfolk to the extremities of our territory north and east, and to occupy Canada. These are the contemplated and indispensable objects of this army, in the estimation of the executive and the honorable mover, as well as of the committee. The question will therefore turn upon the accuracy and correctness of their respective calculations as to the quantum of force necessary to effect these objects.

Mr. Giles said he had a conversation with the Secretary for the department of war, in his character of chairman of the committee of foreign relations, in which the secretary did endeavor to demonstrate to him, that a smaller number of men than 25,000, would answer these objects ; but so far from producing this conviction, it satisfied him that the number was too small. He thought that every inference drawn by the honorable Secretary, ought to have been inverted. For instance, he was asked, how many men were indispensably necessary to man the fortifications at New-York ?—The honorable Secretary replied, 2,000 ; but he intended to make 1,000 answer, and would rely for the rest of the complement on the local militia. Now, said Mr. Giles, he inferred, if 2,000 men were necessary for that most exposed and important position, that 1,000 would not answer with the precarious and accidental aid of the local militia ; that 2,000 ought to be calculated on for that service ; and if with the aid of the local militia, they could protect New-York against the force Great-Britain might detach against that city, they would perform their full share of the toils and perils of the war. Two thousand men, completely furnished with all the means of annoyance, possessed of all the skill that military science could afford, and impelled by all the subordination and management that military dissipline could impose, with the aid of the local militia also, would deserve well of their country, if they should preserve New-York from the grasp of Great-Britain, in case she should think proper to direct the force she might have at command against that city. Then why send one thousand on a service, when we know that two thousand are necessary, and perhaps incompetent ? Is it because the United States have not the capacity to send 2,000 ? That question shall be examined presently. The same observations will apply to the protection of Rhode-Island, where 2,000 more will be necessary ; and 1,000 will be as few as can possibly be detached for the other fortifications. Admitting then 5,000 men to be necessary to man the various fortifications on the sea board, and supposing every man to be raised, as proposed in the bill, there will be a disposable force of only 20,000 men for the occupation of Canada. But upon the executive project, there will be left for that service only 5,000 men ; unless indeed the western and southern frontiers should be left unprotected, or the fortifications on the sea board should be only half manned, and of course left to the sport of the enemy. Mr. G. said, he apprehended that in the first onset of the war, Great-Britain would direct her force to the occupation of New-York and Orleans, and if she should possess herself of those two points, he would venture to predict that the administration which commenced the war, would not finish it ; especially under a system of policy, which would only furnish one half of the means deemed necessary for their protection—yes, sir, known to be inadequate at the time of applying it. What apology could be made to an injured nation under such circumstances ? We knew 2,000 men to be necessary for the defence of New-York ; but we sagely determined to apply 1,000 only to that object, for fear of incurring the expence of the requisite number. This would be self condemnation. The people would lose all confidence in such calculators, and would certainly make the experiment of a change. Under such circumstances, Mr. G. said, he would be the first to cry out for a change of administration ; for it would not be possible to lose by it. Defend New-York with all the judgment and skill you can command ; fill the fortifications with the full complement of troops amply provided ; call in the local militia, &c. and he should not be surprized if the British should get possession of that city. But then there would be no blame on the administration ; all its duties will have been performed ; and the result would rest upon the fortune of war ; but a single act of neglect or misconduct would certainly deprive the administration of the public confidence.

If, sir, Great-Britain should get possession of New-York and Orleans, and you should get possession of Canada, you would be very glad to make the exchange upon the termination of the war. Therefore, take care of these two points.

[*The limits of the Mercury will not permit the insertion of the whole of Mr. Giles' masterly and independent Speech this day ; the residue, which will occupy about six columns, shall however be given in our next.*]

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 16.

THE following Message was this day transmitted by the President to both Houses of Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress a letter from the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain to the Secretary of State, with the answer of the latter.

The continued evidence, afforded in this correspondence, of the hostile policy of the British government against our national rights, strengthens the considerations recommending and urging the preparation of adequate means for maintaining them.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Jan. 16, 1812.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 17, 1811.

SIR,—I did not mean to have written to you at this moment on the subject of our late correspondence, but that I have had the mortification to perceive statements, circulated from highly respectable sources, which give a view of the pretensions of Great-Britain relative to the United States not warranted by any of the letters which I had the honor to address to you, and which at a time when discussions are continuing so important to the two countries, might, if left unrectified, produce an effect highly to be lamented by both the American and British governments, inasmuch as by creating unnecessary irritation, they might throw obstacles in the way of a restoration of a friendly understanding between them.

I find it asserted in the statement referred to, that I have, in the name of my government, demanded that the United States government should pass a law for the introduction of British goods into the American ports, and also that the United States should undertake to force France to receive into her harbors, British manufactures.

I beg permission, sir, to declare that neither of these demands have been made by me, and that my meaning must not have been understood, if such was conceived to have been its import. I could not have demanded the passage of such a law as above stated, because my government does not pretend to interfere with the internal government of a friendly power, nor did I mean to demand that America should force France to receive our manufactures.

All I meant to say was, that the admission of French commerce, while that of England has been excluded from the United States' ports, was regarded by Great-Britain as highly unfriendly in America, and that a continuation of such policy would be retaliated upon by Great-Britain with similar restrictions on her part, which was so far merely an offering of like for like. But while the American non-importation act excludes British trade from the United States' ports, it must be recollected that it goes still further and excludes also British armed ships from American ports, while it admits those of the enemies of Great-Britain. "A neutral nation is responsible for the equality of its rules of conduct towards the belligerent powers" (to use the words of an American Secretary of State in the year 1796) and therefore the part of the law which establishes an inequality was justly an object of more serious complaint on the part of Great-Britain. You are aware, sir, of the advantages which his majesty's enemies have derived from this state of inequality, which enables them, though possessing no port in this hemisphere, continually to prey on the trade of his majesty's subjects, secure of a refuge for their cruizers and their prizes.

The prohibition of entry to his majesty's ships under these circumstances might perhaps justify Great-Britain in asserting, that whatever reason she may have for repealing or modifying her orders in council, so as to lessen or entirely remove the pressure now unavoidably laid on the trade of America as a neutral nation, she might yet refuse to enter into any discussion on that subject with the United States, until either by the revocation of the prohibition above stated, or the placing all the belligerents under the same prohibition, America should cease to violate the duties of a neutral nation.

With respect, however, to the supposed demand that America should force the entry of British manufactures into France, it is most particularly necessary that I should explain myself, as a total misconception appears to have taken place on this point. The question of retaliation on the French decrees is directly one between England and France. In consequence of the extraordinary blockade of England, we have in our defence been obliged to blockade France, and prohibit all trade in French articles in return for the prohibition by France of all trade in English articles. This measure of retaliation, it is wished, should operate on France alone, but from the trade carried on with France by America, it unavoidably operates also on her ; it is a measure to destroy

the French trade in return for the similar measure of France on which it is retaliatory, and its acting on neutrals is an incidental effect of it, consequent upon the submission of neutrals to the original measures of the enemy against Great-Britain. It is indeed, melancholy that the unnatural situation of Europe should produce such a result, but I cannot see how this can be considered as war on American commerce, when all other American trade but that which is carried on with our enemy's ports in defiance of a blockade authorised by the laws of retaliation is unaffected by it.—We complain that America does not resist the regulations of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and object to permitting the French to trade with her during their continuance against the commerce of England; but this is not exacting as has been represented, that America should force British manufactures into France: it is pursuing only a just course of retaliation on our enemy. If America wishes to trade with France, if French commerce is of importance to her—we expect she should exact of France to trade with her as she has a right to demand in her quality of neutral; but if she does not choose to exercise this right, all we ask is, that she should abstain from lending her assistance to the trade of France, and not allow her commerce to be a medium of undermining the resources of Great-Britain.

I have thought it necessary thus to endeavor to set these two points in their true light; the repeal of the law was asked, as being an unfriendly measure, partial in its operation against Great-Britain, and a prospect of retaliation was held out on its commercial operation if continued. This is no demand on the United States to admit British manufactures; they are at liberty to continue that law, only as it is of an unfriendly nature, some restriction of a similar kind was to be expected from England; and with respect to the alledged demand for forcing British goods, the property of neutrals, into French ports, if the United States are willing to acquiesce in the regulations of the French decrees unlawfully affecting England through them, they cannot surely be surprised if we consider ourselves as at liberty to refuse permission to the French to profit by that acquiescence.

I will now, sir, take the opportunity of stating to you, that I have received from his Majesty's Secretary of State, the correspondence of which you did me the honor to transmit to me a copy in your letter dated Oct. 17. My government have not been able to see in it satisfactory proof of the repeal of the French decrees, and doubt whether the trade carried on by licenses between France and America, will not be regarded, even here, as proof of the continuation of them in their fullest extent, for if they were to any extent repealed, to that extent a least no licence should be necessary, a licence being given to allow what, but for that licence, would be prohibited.

The continued absence hitherto of any instrument by which the repeal has been effected, is a matter also of surprise, for if there were any fair dealing in the transaction, no reason can be given by France, for not producing it; it is very desirable that it should be produced, if such an instrument be in existence, in order that we may know to what extent the decrees have been repealed, if they really have been so in any respect. Mr. Russell however does not appear to have been in possession of it at the date of his letter of last July. It is indeed become particularly interesting, that we should see this instrument since the publication of Mr. Russell's correspondence with his own government, by which it appears that really, and in fact, the French government did not release any American ships taken after Nov. 1, until they had become acquainted with the President's Proclamation, and that vessels have been taken so late as Dec. 21, in the direct voyage from this country to London; for until a copy of such instrument is produced, it is impossible to know whether any other trade is allowed by France than that between her own dominions and the ports of the United States.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the Hon. James Monroe, &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, January 14, 1812

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of December 17th, and I embrace the first moment that I could command, to make the observations which it suggests.

It would have afforded great satisfaction to the President, to have found in the communication, some proof of a disposition in the British government to put an end to the differences subsisting between our countries. I am sorry to be obliged to state, that it presents a new proof only of its determination to adhere to the policy, to which they are imputable.

You complain that the import of your former letters, has been misunderstood in two important circumstances, that you have been represented to have demanded of the United States, a law for the introduction of British goods into their ports, and that they should also undertake to force France to receive British manufactures into her harbors.

You state that on the first point, it was your intention to only remonstrate against the non-importation act, as partial in its operation, and unfriendly to Great-Britain, on which account its repeal was claimed, and to intimate that if it was persevered in, Great-Britain would be compelled to retaliate on the commerce of the United States, by similar restrictions on her part.—And on the second point, that you intended only to urge, that in consequence of the extraordinary blockade of England, your government had been obliged to blockade France, and to prohibit all trade in French articles, in return for the prohibition by France of all trade in English articles.

It is sufficient to remark on the first point, that on whatever ground the repeal of the non-importation act is required, the United States are justified in adhering to it, by the refusal of the British Government to repeal its orders in council; and if a distinction is thus produced between Great-Britain and the other belligerents, it must be referred to the difference in the conduct of the two parties.

On the second point, I have to observe that the explanation given cannot be satisfactory, because it does not meet the case now existing.—France did, it is true, declare a blockade of England, against the trade of the United States, and prohibit all trade in English articles on the high seas, but this blockade and prohibition no longer exist. It is true also, that a part of those decrees, did prohibit a trade in English articles, within her territorial jurisdiction; but this prohibition violates no national rights, or neutral commerce, of the United States. Still your blockade and prohibition are continued, in violation of the national and neutral rights of the U. States on a pretext of retaliation, which, if even applicable, could only be applied to the former, and not to the latter interdicts, and it is required that France shall change her internal regulations, against English trade, before England will change her external regulations against the trade of the United States.

But you still insist that the French decrees are unrevoked, and urge in proof of it, a fact drawn from Mr. Russell's correspondence, that some American vessels have been taken since the first of November, in their route to England. It is a satisfactory answer to this remark, that it appears by the same correspondence, that every American vessel which had been taken in that trade, the seizure of which rested on the Berlin and Milan decrees only, were, as soon as that fact was ascertained, delivered up to their owners. Might there not be other ground also, on which seizures might be made? Great-Britain claims a right to seize for other causes, and all nations admit it in the case of contraband of war. If by the law of nations, one belligerent has a right to seize neutral property in any case, the other belligerent has the same right. Nor ought I to overlook that the practice of counterfeiting American papers in England, which is well known to the continent, has by impairing the faith due to American documents, done to the United States essential injury. Against this practice the Minister of the United States at London, as will appear by reference to his letter to the Marquis Wellesley of the 3d of May, 1810, made a formal representation, in pursuance of instructions from his government, with an offer of every information possessed by him, which might contribute to detect and suppress it. It is painful to add that this communication was entirely disregarded. That Great-Britain should complain of acts in France, to which by her neglect, she was instrumental, and draw from them proof in support of her orders in council, ought certainly not to have been expected.

Your remark also, that the practice of the French government to grant licences to certain American vessels engaged in the trade between the United States and France, is an additional proof that the French decrees still operate in their fullest extent. On what principle this inference is drawn from that fact it is impossible for me to conceive. It was not the object of the Berlin and Milan decrees to prohibit the trade between the United States and France. They were meant to prohibit the trade of the United States with Great-Britain which violated our neutral rights, and to prohibit the trade of Great-Britain with the continent, with which the United States have nothing to do. If the object had been to prohibit the trade between the United States and France, Great-Britain could never have found in them any pretext for complaint. And if the idea of retaliation, could in any respect have been applicable, it would have been by prohibiting our trade with herself. To prohibit it with France would not have been a retaliation, but a co-operation.—If licencing by France the trade in certain instances, prove any thing, it proves nothing more than that the trade with France, in other instances is under restraint. It seems impossible to extract from it in any respect that the Berlin and Milan decrees are in force, so far as they prohibit the trade between the United States and England. I might here repeat that the French practice of granting licenses to trade between the United States and France, may have been intended, in part, at least as a security against the simulated papers; the forging of which was not suppressed in England. It is not to be inferred from these remarks, that a trade by license, is one with which the United States are satisfied. They have the strongest objections to it, but these are founded on other principles, than those suggested in your note.

It is a cause of great surprise to the President, that your government has not seen in the correspondence of Mr. Russell, which he had the honor to communicate to you on the 17th of October last, and which has been lately transmitted to you by your government, sufficient proof of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, independent of the conclusive evidence of the fact, which that correspondence afforded, it was not to be presumed from the intimation of the Marquis of Wellesley, that if it was to be transmitted to you, to be taken into consideration in the depending discussions, that it was of a nature to have no weight in those discussions.

The demand which you now make of a view of the order given by the French government to its cruizers, in consequence of the repeal of the French decrees, is a new proof of its indisposition to repeal the orders in council. The declaration of the French government was as has been heretofore observed, a solemn and obligatory act, and as such entitled to the notice and repect of other governments. It was incumbent on Great-Britain, therefore, in fiufillment of her engagement, to have provided that her orders in council should not have effect, after the time fixed or the cessation of the French decrees.—A pretension in Great-Britain to keep her orders in force till she received satisfaction of the practical compliance of France, is utterly incompatiable with her pledge. A doubt, founded on any single act, however unauthorised, committed by a French privateer, might, on that principle, become a motive for delay and refusal. A suspicion that such acts would be committed might have the same effect; and in like manner her compliance might be withheld as long as the war continued. But let me here remark, that if there was room for a question, whether the French repeal did, or did not take effect, at the date announced by France, and required by the United States, it cannot be alledged that the decrees have not ceased to operate since the 2d of February last, as heretofore observed. And as the actual cessation of the decrees to violate our neutral rights, was the only essential fact in the case, and has long been known to your government, the orders in council, from the date of that knowledge, ought to have ceased, according to its own principles and pledges.

But the question whether and when the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees took effect in relation to the neutral commerce of the United States, is superceded by the novel and extraordinary claim of Great-Britain to a trade in British articles, with her enemy; for supposing the repeal to have taken place, in the fullest extent claimed by the United States, it could, according to that claim, have no effect in removing the orders in council.

On a full view of the conduct of the British government in these transactions it is impossible to see in it any thing short of a spirit of determined hostility to the rights and interests of the United States. It issued the orders in council, on a principle of retaliation on France, at a time when it admitted the French decrees to be ineffectual; it has sustained those orders in full full force since notwithstanding the pretext for them has been removed, and latterly it has added a new condition of their repeal, to be performed by France, to which the U. States in their neutral character have no claim, and could not demand, without departing from their neutrality, a condition which in respect to the commerce of other nations with Great-Britain, is repugnant to her own policy, and prohibited by her own laws, and which can never be enforced on any nation without a subversion of its sovereignty and independence. I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Augustus J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c.

A communication was received from the President containing a statement of the expences attendant on the seizure of the country east of the Perdido. The expence $ 3396: also a list of persons impressed by the British. Ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from the War Department, in conformity to a resolution passed several days since, giving a list of Agents among the Indians, the time of their appointment, their salaries, what articles are sold the Indians, and what received from them, what amount, &c. Ordered to be printed.

The Volunteer bill was again discussed, and on the question, shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time, there were yeas 96, nays 25. It was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Newport,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1812.

M. Le Marois, Vice-Consul of France, at Savannah, (Georgia,) in consequence of the late fracas there, has received orders to retire from that city. In his letter to the collector announcing this order (from the French minister Serurier) he takes occasion to vilify the citizens of Savannah, in a most infamous manner.

One of the French captains who lost his vessel at Savannah is cruizing off Charleston in a new Baltimore built schooner; we shall probably soon hear of some fresh depredations on our commerce by this picaroon.

The President of the United States has signed the bill for raising an additional army of *Twenty-Five Thousand Men*; to be enlisted for five years.

A bill has passed both Houses of Congress for appropriating *Nineteen Hundred Thousand Dollars* for the purchase of cannon, stores, &c.

Reports have reached Washington, from the Westward, that the Prophet had been surrendered a prisoner to Gov. Harrison, by some Indian Chiefs;—Tecumseh, his brother, was to be surrendered also, and that the Indian Chiefs stated, that in the late engagement on the Wabash, the Indians lost 214 killed, beside a number wounded.

The National Intelligencer of the 16th inst. contains the law for raising 25,000 new regulars; to consist of ten regiments of Infantry, two regiments of Artillery, and one regiment of Light Dragoons, to be enlisted for five years.—The last section of this act (which is the 26th) is, "That no general, field, or staff officer, shall be entitled to pay until he shall be called into actual service, nor for any longer time than he shall continue therein."

The house (and nearly all its contents) of Mr. Joseph Storer, of Falmouth, (Me.) was destroyed by Fire, the 17th inst. which originated from placing ashes in a basket.—Fires too frequently originate in this kind of reprehensible carelessness; and at this inclement season more than usual caution is indispensably requisite.

A slight shock of an Earthquake, it is said, was experienced at Salem on Saturday evening last.

The weather has been excessively cold since Saturday last; the mercury in the thermometer sinking as low as 1½ below 0.

Died,

In this town, on Tuesday morning last, Mr. JAMES GOULD, aged 73 years.—A worthy and respectable member of the Society of Friends.—His conduct, through life, marked him the honest man—the affectionate husband, and indulgent parent.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
Jan. 25, 1812.

ENTERED.

Brig Cleopatra, Conklin, Porto Rico; sch'r Fanny, Spencer, New-Providence.

CLEARED.

Brig Harriot, Arnold, West-Indies: sloop Fame, Earl, New-York.

The U. S. brig Argus, Lieut. Sinclair, sailed from this port yesterday, for Norfolk.

Arrived on Wednesday last, sch'r Union, Burr, of Fairfield, (Con.) 10 days from Norfolk, bound to New-York. Sailed in company with sch'r Minerva, Rhodes, for Providence.

On Tuesday afternoon last was stranded on Sechawest Beach, (on this Island) the brig Lydia, Whittlesey, of New-London, 40 days from Porto-Rico, laden with 180 hhds. Molasses.—In the late severe gales the Lydia received considerable damage, and has lost the greater part of her sails.—The crew were much frozen, and entirely beat out—they are however all safe.—Capt. Whittlesey, on the 1st of Jan. in lat. 38, long 66, fell in with the sloop Damariscotta Packet, Capt. Wheeler, 10 days out bound to Boston, having been blown off the coast in the gale of the 24th Dec. and took from her, Capt. W. his crew, and three passengers, which were safely landed on the beach.—The cargo of the brig will probably be saved, and should the weather continue moderate, hopes are entertained that the vessel may be got off, as the bottom is good, and she had not bilged yesterday morning.

The ship John & Alice, Logan, has arrived at Norfolk, from Cadiz—Sailed 1st December, but brought no papers. Reports there was nothing new since the retreat of the French from Algeziras and St. Roque. The John and Alice was bound to Charleston, but was chased from off that port by a French privateer.

30,000 Dollars.

The Next,

And one of the most splendid ever offered to the public, is

Union College, Class 3.

☞ *Only 1 1-4 Blanks to a Prize.*

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is $30,000
1	25,000	25,000
1	20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
3	2,000	6,000
7	1,000	7,000
20	500	10,000
30	200	6,000
50	100	5,000
100	50	5,000
200	20	5,000
18200	10	182,000
18,615 Prizes, 24,385 Blanks.		315,000

☞ *About 1¼ Blanks to a Prize.*

Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

It will positively commence drawing in the city of New-York on the fourth Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw each day until completed.

Present Price of Whole Tickets, $8 50.—Quarters $2 25—but will soon rise. Prize Tickets in Harvard College Lottery taken in payment.

☞ Orders for Tickets and Parts in the above Lottery will be received by

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
(No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,)
Newport, Jan. 24.

Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 1812, at X o'clock A M. (if fair weather, if not, the first fair day after,) by
HENRY BULL,
In front of No. 2, Market-square.

FIFTEEN Hogsheads sweet flavoured RUM, part of the Cargo of the Brig Samuel.—*Also*, 5 Pipes Gin, and sundry other articles in the Grocery line.

HENRY BULL, *Auc'r.*
Newport, Jan. 24.

SARAH & AVIS C. HOWLAND, & Co.

Inform their Friends and the Public,

THAT they have taken the Store recently occupied by Mrs. *Sands*, where they intend keeping an Assortment of Millinary, of the latest fashions, and hope by attention and assiduity, to please those who may favour them with their custom.

Newport, Jan. 23. 3w

TO LET.

A VERY excellent FARM near Mount-Hope in Bristol, of about 170 Acres, with excellent orcharding, &c. The subscriber will rent said Farm for any space of time from one to five years, with or without stock. None need apply, but such as can be well recommended, and give security for a faithful performance of the Lease.

JAMES D'WOLF.
Bristol, Jan. 20. 6w

JOHN JOHNSON,

HAS received from New-York, 1000 wt. excellent Coffee; 14 bbls. superfine Flour; Cognac Brandy; Madeira Wine; Jamaica Spirits, and a cask of excellent Gin, &c. all of which he will retail at low prices, at store No. 69, Thames-street, opposite Mr. Wm. Crooke's store.

N. B. Accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, as private Boarders.

Newport, Dec. 28.

JOHN BANISTER,

No. 12, Banister's Wharf, has for Sale

8 Pipes Mason's best Gin.
8 barrels Mess Pork.

And a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

Also just received,

An assortment of Swede's Iron, of a superior quality, in flat and square bars.

Newport, Sept. 19.

TO LET,

THE Store lately occupied by Mess'rs. *Howland & Eddy.*—Apply to

JOSEPH L BAKER.
Newport, Nov. 15.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM CAHOONE has taken PHILIP WANTON ENGS into Partnership.—They will continue in the Commission Business, heretofore carried on by the former, under the Firm of

WILLIAM CAHOONE & Co.
At No. 65, South-street,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1812.

Poetry.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER.

THE MUTABILITY OF HUMAN LIFE.

IMITATED FROM CASSIMIR.

My friend, forbear th' unmanly cry,
Nor let thy bosom heave the sigh,
Nor cloud thy looks with woe,
If Phoebus' rays should be restrain'd,
And Fortune from her fickle hand
Some luckless die should throw.

To-day th' imprison'd whirlwinds sweep,
And rouse to rage the boiling deep,
And warring billows roar;
But, ere the morn her sway resumes,
Zephyr shall wave his silken plumes,
And gen'ral peace restore.

The sun, that sunk with clouds opprest,
To-morrow rising in the east,
In his full flame shall glow;
Griefs and gay smiles alternate rise;
Joy wipes the dew-drop from our eyes;
And transport treads on woe.

Danger and disappointment wait,
To burst in sudden storms of fate,
Where hope's proud progress rolls;
Thus 'tis decreed, till time's last day
Shall sweep this phantom world away,
And rest our tossing souls.

He who last night his oxen drove,
To-day to Rome makes his remove,
A sphere supreme to fill;
The yokes his oxen wore he throws,
Resistless, on his country's foes,
The vassals of his will.

The evening star the man beheld
A humble ploughman in the field;
But, when the morning came,
He, by the Senate's suffrage rais'd,
In highest rank of glory blaz'd,
And realms rever'd his name.

Should fortune, who delights to twine
A sable with a silver line,
Assume a diff'rent thread;
He, a poor swain, hiss'd by the throng,
Who with his triumph swell'd their song,
Must seek his straw-built shed.

The axes that, with laurels crown'd,
Once struck a trembling terror round,
His stubborn billets rend;
His rods, which once the world control'd,
To mend his fire, and chase the cold,
Their last assistance lend.

NOTICE.

MASTERS of Vessels bound to Boston, are informed, that by calling on the Subscriber, they may obtain a load of COAL on freight.—Vessels from 50 to 100 tons can be loaded most conveniently.—A generous price will be given, and every assistance in loading to make dispatch.

WILLIAM BLANEY, *Agent to the R. I. Coal Company.*
Portsmouth, (R. I.) Jan. 7.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Administratrix on the estate of *Maria Julian Overing*, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in her, request all persons having any demands against said estate, to exhibit them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

HENRIETTA JONES, *Adm'x.*
Newport, Jan. 8.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors or Owners of Pews in TRINITY CHURCH in this Town, who have neglected to pay the sum or sums of money in which such Pews have been taxed for repairing the Church edifice and its appurtenances, that unless such Taxes are discharged within three months next after this notice such Pews will be sold at Public Auction, agreeably to the act of incorporation, and the act lately passed, in amendment of and in addition to said Charter.

SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, *Warden.*
Newport, Nov. 5.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership of VAUGHN & ALLEY having expired, the subscriber intends to reside in this city, and will devote his time to the Commission Business in general.

DANIEL VAUGHN.
Charleston, (S. C.) Nov. 5.

NOTICE.

THE HA[illegible] FARM containing [illegible] Acres, lying within [illegible] of Newport, is still for sale. Any person wishing to purchase, will apply to

P. O. RICHMOND.
Newport, August 14.

WRITING-PAPER & Stationary.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received and for sale,

SEVENTY-EIGHT Reams of Brandywine Foolscap, Letter, Demy, and Royal Paper, and a few reams of Vellum Foolscap, of a superior quality to any ever before received from this Manufactory.—Sixty reams of Foolscap No. 1 & 2, manufactured in Milton.—Also 50 reams of Burbank's Foolscap No. 1, of a quality superior to any ever before made by him, and a large supply of Burbank's Pot No. 1 & 2, of an excellent quality, and 60 reams of Letter-Paper, of a much better quality than ever before sold at the same price.—Also, 100 reams of WRAPPING-PAPER, of a superior quality, and warranted to contain 24 sheets in each quire.

The above will be sold (in either large or small quantities) at prices warranted to be as low as at any store in New-England.

They have also just received,

Two Cases of English and American *STATIONARY*. The Stationary is of the first quality, and warranted to be as cheap as can be bought either in New-York or Boston, and consists of almost every article generally called for, and at a great variety of prices. Among which are, a few reams of best gilt edged, plain, wove, vellum laid, and hot-pressed English Paper, and a few reams elegant embossed Note Paper, of a great variety of colors, and a few reams of elegant gilt-edged Billet-Paper.—Red and Black Wafers and Sealing-Wax.—Middleton's best black and red lead Pencils.—Real Dutch and English Quills, from $ 4 to 50 cents per hundred.—A few groce of genuine Walkden's genuine British Ink Powder.—Slates and Slate Pencils.—More than Twenty different kinds of Visiting Cards, some of which are very elegant.

Account Books.

CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ACCOUNT BOOKS made of the best Materials, which will be sold (wholesale or retail,) as cheap as at any Book-Store, or Manufactory, in New-England.

☞ There is always for sale as above, the best publications of the day, as soon as from the press, and a large assortment of standard Books on Law, Physic, Divinity, and miscellaneous literature, Dictionaries in various languages, with a general assortment of Classical and other School-Books, &c.—Books, not for sale as above, procured at short notice.—Universities, Society Libraries, and persons who wish to purchase in quantities, will be supplied upon as good terms as can be procured at any regular Book-Store in America.

January 3, 1812.

G. W. Martin & Co.

HAVE just received and offer at private sale, at their store No. 72, Thames-street, 100 Barrels superfine Flour; 20 tierces Middlings.

Newport, Jan 7.

NEW AND CHEAP.

Just opened at the Store of
E. W. LAWTON,
No. 175, Thames-street.

A COMPLETE Assortment of India Cottons, from 10 to 50 cents per yard, and of excellent qualities; a few elegant plain and twilled silks, sattins and sarsnets, a variety of colours; elegant plain and tambor'd 6-4 and 8-4 silk laces for veils and mantles; London twilled prints.—*Also*, A variety of new Fancy and Staple Articles, in addition to a very extensive Assortment before on hand, which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in the State.

COTTON YARN and CLOTHS at Factory prices.

For sale, on the wharf, Cotton, Molasses, Flour and Anchors.

Newport, 16th of 8th mo. 1811.

WHITE SATTINS & CRAPES.

Just received by
P. O. RICHMOND,

A FEW pieces elegant white Sattins, Crapes and Ribbons; and a few long white kid gloves, all of a superior quality.—Also, a general assortment of seasonable goods: and one bale India cottons, a little damaged, which will be sold cheap.

Newport, Dec. 13.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated Estate in Washington street, No. 4[illegible], consisting of a very convenient House [illegible] occupied by Capt. Joseph W[illegible] lease.—For further particulars [illegible] apply to

JOB TOWNSEND.
Newport, Sept. 6.

Bowen, Ennis, & Co.

Offer for Sale on Stevens's Wharf, now landing from Sloop Hannah & Sally, from Philadelphia.

SEVEN Thousand feet cherry tree Boards.—Also, landing from sch'r Franklin, from Georgetown, 200 barrels Tar, 34 do. Pitch, 38 tierces Rice, 15 bales cotton, 52 Hides, and 30 bushels Rye.—They have also in Store, Bar Iron, spike and nail rods, Duck, cordage, Jamaica Rum, Coffee, Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Nails of various sizes, and a general assortment of Ship Chandlery as usual, all of which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

April 19, 1811.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Seventy Tons of Swedish IRON, in flat and square bars, of various sizes, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.
Newport, June 7.

Rope Store.

A. & G. Tilley,

Inform their Friends and the public in general.

THAT they have removed their Rope Store three doors south of the stand they lately occupied, and have taken the store recently improved by Mr. David Thatcher, south corner of Mr. Robert Stevens's wharf, where they have for sale, Cables and cordage of all sizes, bolt rope, worming, house-line, marline, led, log and cod lines; small fishing lines; white rope, sewing twine, &c.—Orders from distant customers promptly attended to, and gangs of rigging furnished at short notice, warranted to be equal to any in the United States.

They return their sincere thanks to their friends and employers for the generous encouragement they have received, and hope by an unremitting attention, to merit the continuance of their favours.

Newport, Oct. 31.

Fresh Goods.

P. O. RICHMOND,
Has just opened, and for sale at his Cash Store.

AN extensive assortment of English and India Goods, consisting of:—Superfine and low-priced broadcloths and Cassimeres, of every description; 3-4 and 7-4 pelice cloths, of the newest patterns; black, white, red and yellow flannels: scarlet figur'd do: fine Bath Coatings; coloured and white worsted hosiery; velvets; prints, &c.—A great variety of India cottons; first quality black and coloured lutstrings; do. English and India sattins; India calicoes, of handsome patterns; and 1 bale cottons, at 6d per yard, a little damaged.

Also, Sugar, Coffee, Hyson, Hysonskin, and souchong Teas, warranted of the first quality, by the chest or smaller quantity.—*Likewise*, 2 cases cotton balls, from No. 39 to No. 116.—All of which will be sold cheap, as usual.

Newport, Oct. 26.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership of ANTHONY & HISCOX is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Those persons who are indebted to said firm, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to HENY ANTHONY, who is authorized to settle the same.

H. ANTHONY,
J. S. HISCOX.
Newport, Dec. 23.

THE Business in future will be carried on by HENRY ANTHONY, at the old stand, No. 20, Market-square, where he has for sale,

Rum, Gin, Brandy, cherry Rum, teas, sugar, coffee, molasses, rice, &c. Also, Rye and Indian Meal, and a quantity of codfish.

Newport, Dec. 23.

NEW FEATHER BEDS AND FEATHERS.

LIVE Geese and Fowl FEATHERS, and Feather Beds from 20 to 45 Dollars, kept constantly for sale. Likewise an assortment of Matrasses of every description, some suitable for under beds; all which will be sold on reasonable terms.—Also, 6 bales Upland Cotton, of a good quality, and a general assortment of Groceries and Crockery Ware, as usual, by

ABRAHAM BARKER.
Newport, Sept. 27.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book-Account, are earnestly requested to call and settle their debts by Note or otherwise, before the 1st day of January next, when his unsettled demands will be put in suit without [illegible] of further notice.

BENJAMIN WAITE CASE
Newport, Oct. 2.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his Store, on the Wharf, the following Goods.

30 casks 20d, 12d, 10d, 6d, and 4d Nails.
10 tons Cordage.
60 boxes white and brown Havanna Sugars.
6000 lbs. best Coffee.
20,000 Havanna Segars.
5 pipes old Madeira Wine, vintage 1808.
6 quarter-casks do.
100 bbls. Mess and prime Beef.
30 boxes spermaciti candles.
Bags shell'd Almonds.
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
Boxes tumblers, and china cups and saucers.
20 kegs first quality Butter.
A variety of English Goods.
Also, landing from brig Argus.
130 hhds. Molasses.

Newport, Dec. 13.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and Store, pleasantly situated in Thames-street, lately occupied by *G. W. Martin & Co.*

Also, To Let,

The STORES on Scott's Wharf, from No. 1 to 5, on the North side.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

THOMAS TOWNEND.
Newport, August 2.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE CHAMPLIN, of Newport, Merchant, deceased, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Ex'r*
Newport, Rhode-Island, Dec 15, 1809.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of NICHOLAS EASTON, Esq. late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in their respective claims, and that we will attend for that purpose at the Office of *G. S. Silliman* in said Newport on the first Monday of each month, during said term.

WILLIAM ENNIS,
GOLD S. SILLIMAN, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

HANNAH EASTON, *Adm'x.*
GEORGE IRISH,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND, } *Adm'rs*
Newport Jan 6 1812.

WE the subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of WILLIAM R. WILDER, late of Newport, aforesaid deceased, represented insolvent give notice that we will attend for that purpose, at our respective dwellings for six months, being the time allowed for the creditors to bring in and prove their claims.

THOMAS GODDARD,
GEORGE WANTON, } *Com'rs.*

And all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOB TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*
Newport, Oct. 7, 1811.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Administrator upon the estate of SAMUEL LAWTON, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, intestate, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

GOLD S. SILLIMAN, *Adm'r.*
Newport March 4

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Executor of the last Will and Testament of ZEBUDAH GRINNELL, late of Little-Compton, deceased having given Bonds as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, requests all persons who have any demands against said estate to exhibit them for settlement, and those who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM GRINNELL, *Executor.*
Little-Compton, Jan 1, 1812.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread. Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl Ash by retail.—Also Myrtle Tyle by the dozen and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel. *Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay; suitable for Ovens.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given, that the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, have allowed six months further from this date for the creditors of *Daniel Holloway*, late of said Newport, yeoman, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscribers who have been appointed Commissioners upon the estate of said deceased.—And that said Commissioners will attend for the purpose of receiving and examining said claims at the Office of *Gold S. Silliman*, in Newport, on the first Mondays in January February and March next.

GOLD S. SILLIMAN
JOHN TILLINGHAST, } *Com'rs*
Newport, *Nov.* 4.

Ship-Chandlery.

THE Subscribers at their Store on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale, on good terms, Bar Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square—Stoves, Camboose and Anchors, of various sizes.—Linseed and Lamp Oil, Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spike and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—*Also just received*, 2500 bushels Bonavista Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.
Newport, June 2, 1809.

ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT,

For Consumptive, Asthmatic and Catarrhal Complaints.

NOTHING which has been said in recommendation of this Medicine, has been in the least degree exaggerated, which many of the most enlightened and candid of the Faculty, with whom the Proprietor has had an interview, and communicated many of the principal ingredients, politely acknowledge.—Its evident superiority over the usual heating Elixirs and Balsams, in diminishing arterial action, and by degrees diminishing expectoration, by increasing insensible perspiration, is too evident to be denied; this with every assertion of the Proprietor upon the subject, are strictly in conformity to truth, and not a Certificate of its efficacy has ever been fabricated or obtained from disreputable sources, but invariably have been proffered to the public, by Gentlemen of respectability, and friends to the family of Man.

GEORGE ROGERS.

CERTIFICATES.

I JONATHAN KINGSLEY, of Windham, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, do hereby certify, that my wife, Zillah Kingsley, was afflicted in the winter of 1809, with an extreme cough, loss of appetite, &c. and though under the care of an able physician, and not experiencing any particular benefit I was induced to make a trial of Dr. ROGERS' *Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*—and after using two or three cakes she experienced its beneficial effects; and in the course of a few months, recovered her usual state of health, which she had previously been so much alarmed about; and we think it is entirely owing to the valuable medicine called *Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.*

JONATHAN KINGSLEY.
Windham July 12, 1811.

I PHILIP SALISBURY of New-Haven, State of Connecticut, do hereby of my own free will and accord, certify, that about the beginning of the year 1811, I was seized with a most violent pain in my right side, which produced a cough; this pain and cough increased until April, when I found myself so weak, especially in my lungs and in my knees, that I was scarcely able to walk abroad; concluding therefore I was fast approaching to the grave by a consumption, I was greatly alarmed, as also was my family; but on hearing of Dr. Rogers' *Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*, for Consumptive, Asthmatic and Catarrhal complaints, I immediately made application to the apothecary, and obtained one cake, which I took according to the direction, which when I had taken all of it, I found myself restored to my health and strength, so far as can be expected of a man in his 51st year of his age; which Medicine, I fully and conscientiously believe was solely by the blessing of God, the means of the restoration of my health.

PHILIP SALISBURY.
City of New-Haven, Sept. 19*th*, 1811.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Subscriber having been greatly benefitted by the use of *Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*, conceives it a duty he owes the Proprietor of the Medicine and the public to state the following facts.

For several years I have been much afflicted with the *Asthma*, and for weeks together have not been able to lie down in my bed; seeing the above Medicine advertised for sale at Mr. TAPPAN's Book-Store I determined to make trial of it, though I have always been much prejudiced against *Patent*-Medicines in general, and confess I had very little faith in this; but to my great surprise and joy, soon after taking the first dose, found myself so much relieved as to sleep quietly in bed; and have ever since, when in the least troubled with the Asthma, found immediate relief by its use.

I do not hesitate, with confidence, to recommend the *Vegetable Detergent* to all in the least afflicted with the *Asthma*, and have no doubt but they will receive great relief by the use of this invaluable Medicine.

WILLIAM WALKER.
Portsmouth, March 14, 1811.

ISRAEL FENNER, of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, do hereby certify, that my wife RUTH FENNER was afflicted for a considerable time in the summer of 18[illegible], with an extreme Cough, pain in her side and loss of appetite, which reduced her to such a low and feeble state, that she was scarcely able to walk across the room, and to all appearance fast inclining to a quick consumption.—I immediately obtained one cake of *Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*, and after taking this according to the directions, she was restored to her usual state of health—which we attribute, with the blessing of God, to the above valuable Medicine.

ISRAEL FENNER.
Providence, Nov 11, 1811.

N. B. The Medicine mentioned in the above Certificates may be had of *James Taylor* and *Samuel W Vinson*, Newport—*John Casey*, East-Greenwich—*Robert Cozzens*, Wickford—*Thomas R. Wells*, Little-Rest Hill, *Richard M Webber* Tiverton, and at various other places.

Price 2 Dollars per Cake.